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Treasures from the Bibliothèque Nationale

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 54, No. 15
July 24, 1995

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: An illustration from a 1498 copy of Octovien de Saint-Gelais's translation of Ovid's *Epistulae Heroidum* ("Letters of Heroines"). *From the collections of the Bibliothèque nationale de France*

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
YVONNE FRENCH, Assistant Editor
PEGGY F. PIXLEY, SHERYLE O. SHEARS,
Printing Management Section
JOHN J. KOZAR, Publisher

Digital Learning for K–12:

LC Awards Contract for National Digital Library Study

The Library has awarded a $615,000 contract to the Center for Children and Technology (CCT), an educational consulting firm, to help the Library determine the most effective methods for K–12 educators to use digitized versions of primary source materials from the Library's collections.

The award is made possible by a grant last October to the Library for the National Digital Library Program from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

"The Library of Congress looks forward to working with the Center for Children and Technology to achieve its goal of making primary source materials as useful and accessible to the K–12 community as possible," said Suzanne Thorin, the Library's chief of staff and coordinator for the National Digital Library Program.

The National Digital Library Program, in collaboration with other major research institutions, aims to place 5 million items on the Internet by the year 2000.

Requirements in the one-year contract, which can be extended an additional two years, include requiring CCT to survey the use of primary source materials in K–12 schools, review Library collections to determine which are best suited to meet K–12 requirements, assess the technological capability of schools and develop teaching materials for two Library historical collections.

If the Library exercises the optional two years of the contract, CCT may develop and produce a CD-ROM of the Library's historical collections adapted to the needs of the K–12 educational community, design a curriculum for training teachers on the use of primary source materials and examine the applicability of materials developed during the first year to introductory-level college coursework.

Erika Wissolik

"The Library of Congress looks forward to working with the Center for Children and Technology to achieve its goal of making primary source materials as useful and accessible to the K–12 community as possible."

—Suzanne Thorin
LC chief of staff

One of the first efforts of CCT will be to hold an Educators Forum to acquaint teachers with the project and obtain their advice. Forum participants, who represent a variety of schools from around the nation, will also receive an initiation to the vast and unique primary resources of the Library. The forum will be held July 27–28 in the Library's Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E.

Although the Library does not serve persons below age 18 in its reading rooms, the contents of the National Digital Library Program are accessible electronically to students in elementary and high school. Thus the Library "feels a responsibility to make sure that these materials be used effectively by students of all ages," said Martha Dexter of the National Digital Library Program's educational services area.

The Center for Children and Technology in New York City was founded in 1981 and is a division of the Education Development Center. The mission of the CCT is to provide basic, applied and formative research and technology development, with the goal of improving education.

In January 1995 the Library made a request for proposals to companies that could help it explore uses of digitized primary source materials in K–12 schools. The CCT's proposal was determined to best meet the needs of the Library in achieving this goal.

The CCT became a division of the Education Development Center in 1993. Much of the CCT's work is in collaboration with schools, universities, museums and other institutions concerned with learning and technology. The staff of 30 is made up of former and current teachers, developmental psychologists, anthropologists and sociologists.

Before awarding the contract the Library conducted American Memory, a five-year pilot (and two-year test, resulting in a detailed report) at 44 sites across the country beginning in 1990. The pilot, which included K–12 schools, provided the participating institutions with digital materials from the Library's collections on CD-ROM. When the project ended, a user evaluation was issued. Because the evaluation showed that schoolchildren were the heaviest users of American Memory materials, the Library felt an obligation to continue to explore ways to deliver primary sources to this "core audience" in the most useful manner possible.

Kind Cruelty:

Italian Ambassador Sheds Light on Machiavelli

According to Rare Book and Special Collections Division Chief Larry Sullivan, "Machiavelli has been with the Library from its early beginnings."

He was referring to the fact that Thomas Jefferson's library, which he sold to LC in 1815, contained a copy of a 1589 Latin translation of *The Prince,* Machiavelli's 1513 classic work about power and politics.

The occasion of Dr. Sullivan's remark was the third in a series of lectures at the Library on the influence of Italian culture in America. The lecture was jointly sponsored on May 1 by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Embassy of Italy, the Italian Cultural Institute and the National Italian American Foundation.

When introducing the "distinguished man of letters," Dr. Sullivan told the capacity crowd that in addition to being Italy's ambassador to the United States, Boris Biancheri had also in 1987–91 been ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Biancheri humbly noted that the "unexpectedly large audience" had come to hear someone who is not a Machiavelli specialist, not a historian, or even a scholar.

"Worse, I suppose, I am a diplomat," he joked, as the audience burst into laughter. "Diplomats know little about many things. Scholars eventually know nothing about everything.

"You may ask yourself why I came here to talk about the nothing I know about Machiavelli," he said, before beginning a lecture that belied his words.

Mr. Biancheri believes that, 500 years after Machiavelli (1469–1527), there is still no general assessment as to "who he was or what he had to say."

The fact that infamous people such as Mussolini were his admirers "did not add much to Machiavelli's reputation," either.

Boris Biancheri

To understand Machiavelli and his political philosophy, said the ambassador, one must be familiar with Italian history. During the 12th and 13th centuries, the growth in commerce fueled the formation of mini-states on the Italian peninsula. In 1494, when Machiavelli was 25, the peninsula was invaded by France, leading to a series of wars among France, Spain and the Austrian Habsburgs for control.

Machiavelli entered politics and from 1498 until 1512 served in the chancellery of the Florentine republic. His efforts to introduce military conscription in Florence eventually led to his exile from his homeland, as the troops he had organized opposed the emperor unsuccessfully in 1512.

No longer able to influence politics directly, Machiavelli took to writing. His experiences greatly influenced his ideas about politics. As Mr. Biancheri said, Machiavelli believed that "cruelty may be necessary" to achieve a worthy goal. "Some have it in-born, it can't be helped."

Stating this idea in more modern terms, in Machiavelli's world "the ends justify the means."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

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Information Bulletin 84LC01

In the Name of the Founder:
Geography and Map Division Society Established

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has established the Philip Lee Phillips Society to serve as a fund-raising organization to enhance and promote the historical collections of the Geography and Map Division.

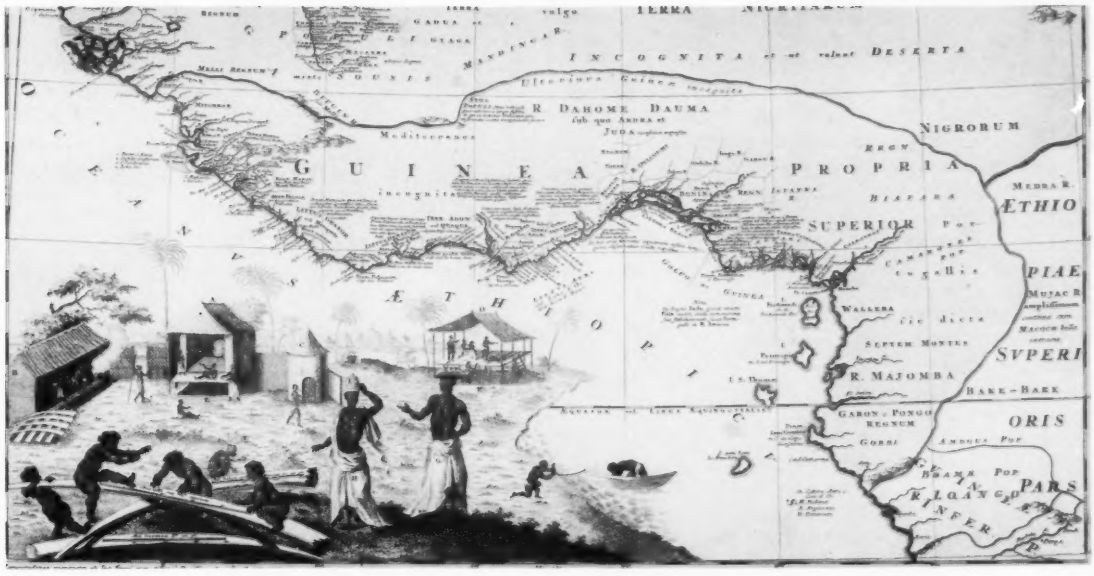
The goals of the society are to stimulate public interest; encourage financial donations to supplement appropriated funds for the acquisition of rare maps; facilitate gifts and bequests of significant geographic and cartographic materials; and advance the division's publication, education and exhibition programs.

A steering committee has been formed to develop strategies to direct this effort. The inaugural meeting on April 10 was chaired by Kenneth Nebenzahl and Eric Wolf, supporters of the Geography and Map Division. It was attended by a group of 15 invitees representing interests such as map collecting, production and sales, and the academic disciplines of geography, historical geography, cartography and its history.

Membership in the society will be based on a donation of $50 per year, with higher levels of giving also designated. Benefits include a semi-annual newsletter describing acquisitions, publications, forthcoming Library events and activities of regional map societies; an annual dinner and lecture held in the Library of Congress in association with a locally sponsored map fair or map auction; invitations to exhibition openings sponsored by the Geography and Map Division; invitations to map symposia and workshops; guest lectures by division specialists to organizations with which society members are affiliated; and workshops with specialists in map preservation and cataloging and cartographic research.

The society is named in honor of the first chief of the Geography and Map Division, Philip Lee Phillips. Although maps, charts and atlases have been part of the collections since the Library's founding in 1800, Phillips was the first to recognize their value and to organize and care for them. Before being named the first superintendent of maps when the Hall of Maps and Charts was established in 1897, he devoted time to the map and atlas collections that were stored in odd corners of the Capitol, sorting, arranging, cataloging and serving requested items to congressional and other readers.

(Cont. on p. 352)



One map that may interest members of the society shows detail of the Guinea coast of West Africa, 1743, illustrating the dress, dwellings and work of native Africans and denoting sites of foreign forts.

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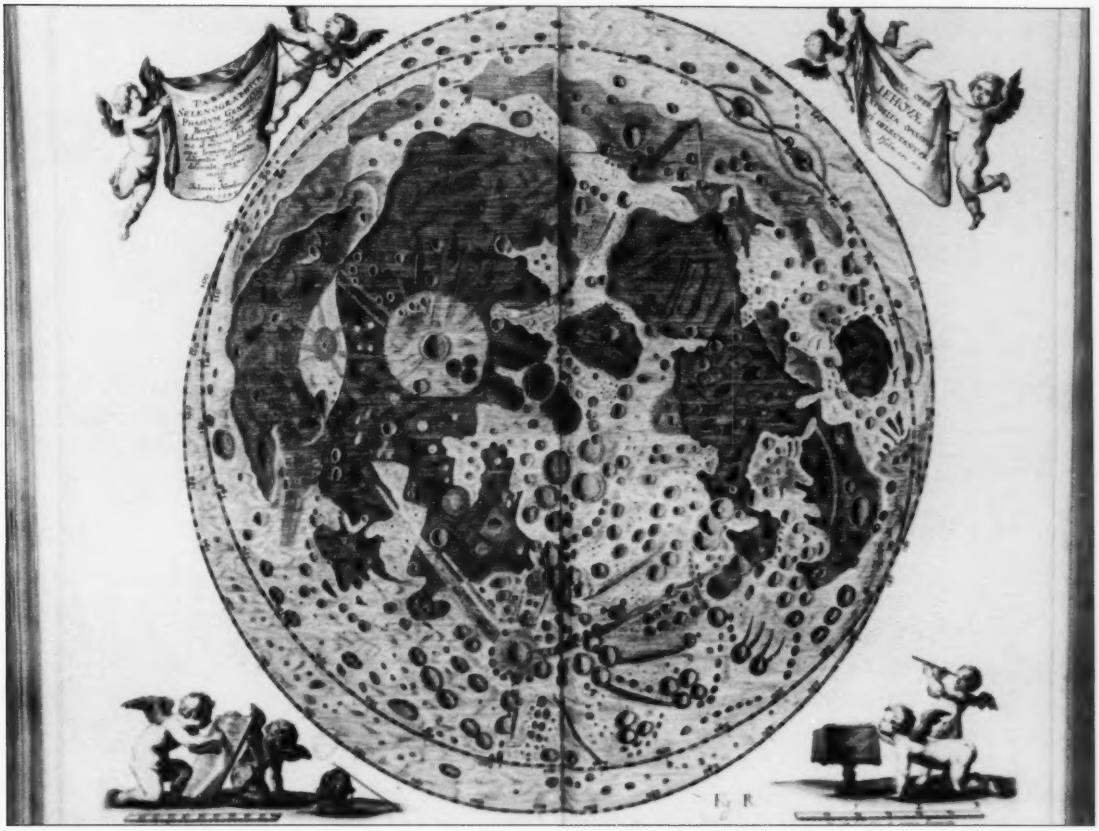


The French Collection:

Treasures from the Bibliothèque Nationale to Go on View

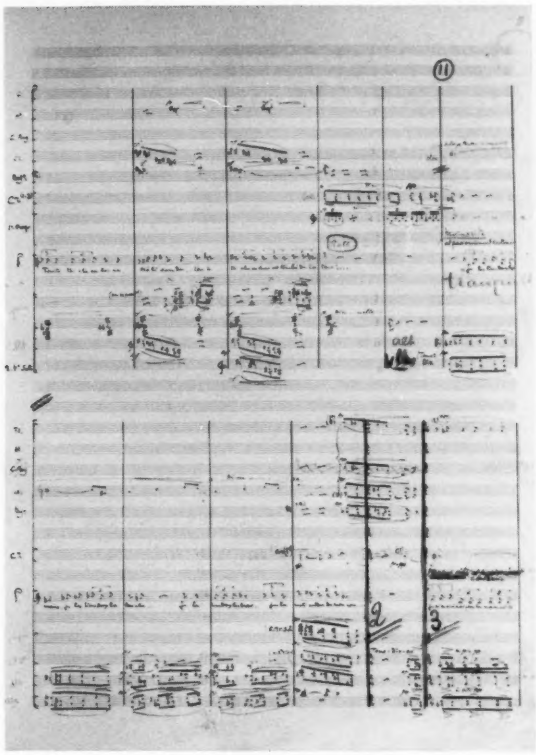
"Julie's Garland" (opposite), a 1641 painting by Nicolas Robert for a book of verses inspired by the loveliness of Lucine-Julie d'Angennes and given her by her future husband, who attended the exclusive salons with Parisian literary and fashionable society that she and her mother held in their "chambre bleue." They were later immortalized by Molière in comedies such as *Les Précieuses ridicules*, *Le Misanthrope*, and *Les Femmes savantes*; *Selenographia* (above), or a description of the moon (1641), by astronomer Johannes Hevelius

by Jeanne Smith

A stroll through 1,200 years of Gallic history will await visitors to the Library of Congress when a new major exhibition, "Creating French Culture: Treasures from the Bibliothèque Nationale de France," opens to the public on Friday, Sept. 8.

This will be the second in a series of Library exhibitions of treasures from great libraries of the world. However, while the first, "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," which attracted an estimated 230,000 visitors in 1993, focused on a single period of history, the 1995 offering covers 12 centuries in a nation where culture and power are inextricably intertwined.

The exhibition is divided into four chronological segments, extending from the time of Charlemagne (742–814) to the present. It also covers the history of the French national library from the time of King Charles V, who in 1368 brought together more than a thousand manuscripts in a tower of the Louvre in Paris. The



Autographed manuscript for *Pelléas et Mélisande*, Claude Debussy's only complete opera, which eschewed reigning styles influenced by Wagner and *verismo*.

"The metamorphosis of King Louis-Philippe into a pear," in pen and ink by Charles Philipon in 1831, drawn when he was on trial for publishing an antiroyal caricature.

Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) still has 60 of these manuscripts, although none is included in the exhibition.

However, visitors will find 240 other treasures from France on display in the recently renovated Southwest Gallery and Pavilion of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building at 10 First St. S.E. through December.

Many of the rare books, manuscripts, maps, prints, drawings and other objects have never been on exhibit outside of France. Each is described and its provenance given in a handsomely illustrated catalog published by Yale University Press in association with the Library of Congress and the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

In a foreword to the catalog, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington notes that the exhibition's theme "reveals the relationship between culture and power in France, developing the concept of culture as both an instrumentality and a symbol of central authority, whether religious or secular.

"Very early in the gathering of France into a unified entity, the significance of language . . . becomes both a source and a mark of power, of royal authority and ultimately of the state."

According to Dr. Billington, the marriage of culture and power as it exists in France "is difficult for Americans to understand, born as we are under written documents that set . . . bounds upon central authority [and] that are skeptical and separatist with respect to power.

"To follow the essays and study the objects in this catalog is to realize that the French tradition is different," he continued. "Louis XIII, Richelieu, Louis XIV and Napoleon were only the most successful in the deliberate . . . use of cultural artifacts and symbols to enhance and amplify state power.

"This catalog is itself an example of cultural interpretation. All the object descriptions are written by specialists and curators at the BnF, as

are the four French essays discussing the growth of the collections of the Bibliothèque nationale de France and its precursors. The four American essayists, on the other hand, stand back from the collections to inquire how some of these objects reveal the relationships between culture and power in France across the 12 centuries represented in the exhibition.

"We are most grateful that these French national treasures, products often of crucial political and intellectual moments in French history, can be shared with the American public in a way that makes their beauty and their significance palpable," Dr. Billington concluded.

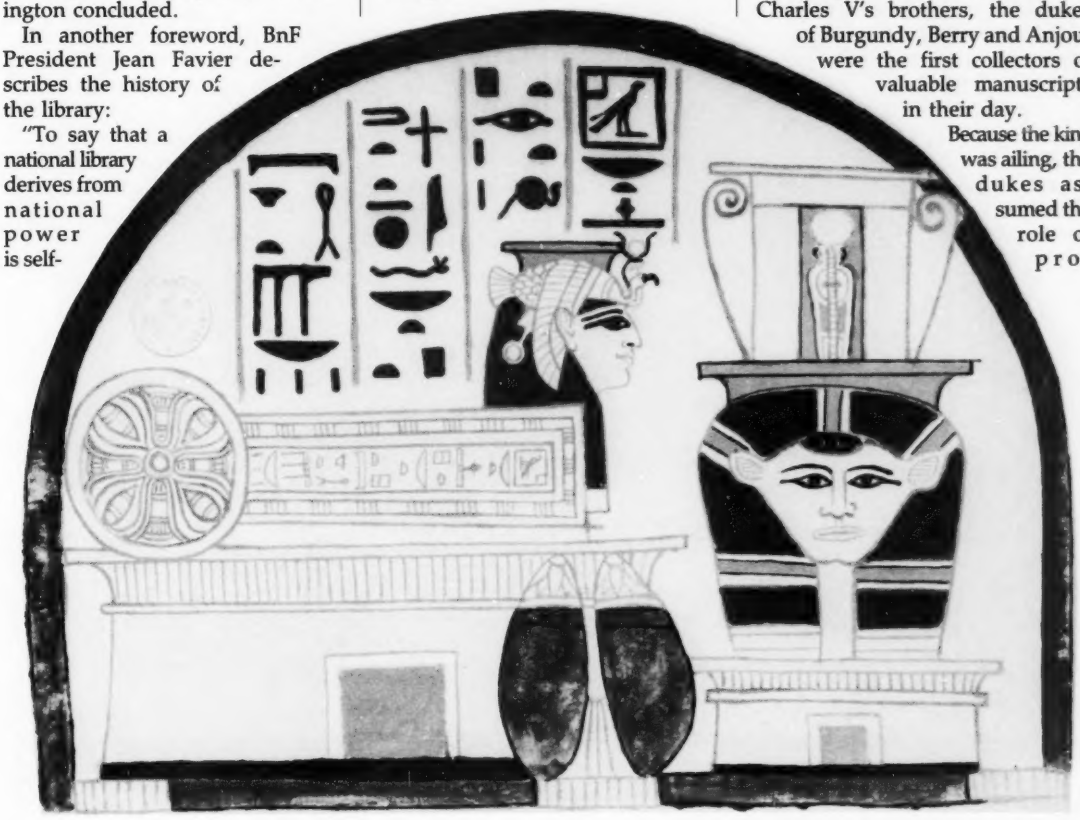
In another foreword, BnF President Jean Favier describes the history of the library:

"To say that a national library derives from national power is self-evident to the French. An ancient tradition which makes the state responsible for all sectors of national activity leads to this contemporary political reality: that the state is responsible for the support of culture, if not for culture itself. Whoever denies this premise by asserting the independence of cultural creativity would soon revert to it by insisting that the state was neglecting its duties by not providing support. Other arrangements are conceivable, but they would upset the historical relationship between French society and the state. A millennium of custom and thought is not readily changed."

According to Mr. Favier, "The Bibliothèque Nationale . . . was created by the kings following in the footsteps of Charles V, who in the 14th century surrounded himself with jurists and philosophers in order to give the monarchy an ideological framework and to uphold its position in the spiritual realm that was part of the City of God.

"Meanwhile, in Avignon, the pope was forming a library through which he sought to demonstrate his temporal prestige and intellectual influence. The books of Avignon were dispersed, and the library of the Louvre barely outlived Charles V, but the princes took over the task. Charles V's brothers, the dukes of Burgundy, Berry and Anjou, were the first collectors of valuable manuscripts in their day.

Because the king was ailing, the dukes assumed the role of pro-



Panthéon Égyptien (1815–1825) by Jean-François Champollion, one of five so-named among 68 popular volumes by Champollion, who was the first to try to decipher heiroglyphics since Greek and Latin authors.

Bleau te domina
sancta mana ma
ter dei pietate ple
nissima summi regis filia ma

viding royal artistic and intellectual patronage as well as of being tastemakers. "The dukes of Orléans of the Valois line made their library at Blois one of the gems of their court," wrote Mr. Favier. "The last of that line, on becoming Louis XII, brought this treasured library to the monarchy.

"It was still a library of manuscripts. The work of the printer, considered then a poor substitute for the handwork of calligraphers, appeared belatedly among the treasures. But the Bibliothèque . . . went on to diversify its collections and to transform itself from what had been merely a collection of curiosities much like a painting gallery into a center for literary and artistic endeavors.

Coins and medals were added from the great collection of Gaston d'Orléans, the uncle of Louis XIV. Thanks to far-seeing collectors, maps and prints augment the book collection starting in the 17th century. The modern era would add the tools to bolster all aspects of creativity, as well as different means for diffusing knowledge. Audiovisual and other electronic technologies are the most recent of these advances.

"The 'librairie' of the Middle Ages had contributed to connoisseurs' pleasure with both texts and illuminations. The 'bibliothèque' of the Renaissance had been the laboratory of the humanists. The library of today is both a lode to be mined by scholars, whether teachers or students, and a fabulous cultural resource from which we all benefit in one way or another," said Mr. Favier.

"Book of Hours of Marguerite d'Orléans," shown in prayer before the virgin. Made in 1430 in the western part of France, it is one of the best examples of 15th century French illumination; a lute player-warrior-Apollo costume for the Royal Ballet of the Night, first performed on Feb. 23, 1653.

"To open the doors is not enough. One also must apply the same care and concern in the formation of new collections as Charles V once did when acquiring the texts of Aristotle. What makes our libraries live is an ever-changing public which finds its curiosity constantly renewed through them."

Many of the earliest objects in the exhibition are of a religious nature. Among them is the Bible of Count Rorico (d.840), duke of Maine and son-in-law of Charlemagne. It was written for the count about 835 in the scriptorium of St. Martin de Tours and entrusted by him to the abbey of St. Maur de Glanfeuil, then transferred to St. Maur des Fossés about 868 because of the threat of a Viking invasion. It became part of the collection of the bishop of Chartres at the turn of the 17th century and reached the Bibliothèque Royale, a BnF predecessor, in 1622.

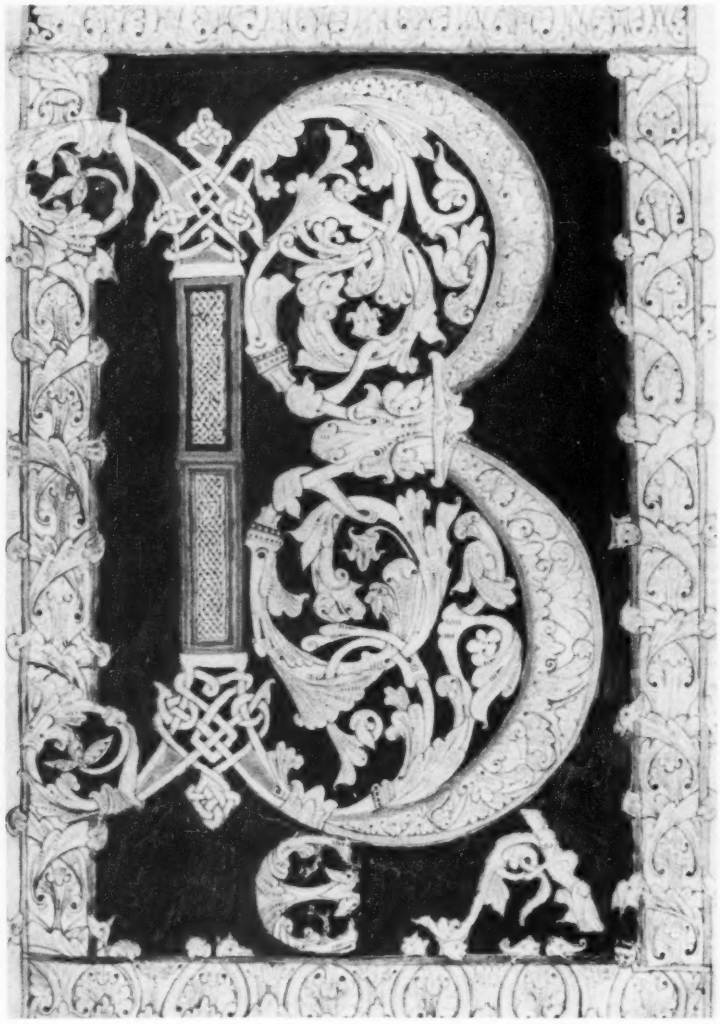
Many of the documents to be displayed are lavishly illustrated and provide interesting glimpses into the culture-power connection.

In 849, Lothar and Charles, the warring sons of Louis the Pious and grandsons of Charlemagne, patched up their differences. To commemorate the new era of concord, Lothar strategically commissioned a copy of the Gospels from the monks of St. Martin in Tours, an abbey located in his brother's kingdom. The copy exemplifies the lavish production of Gospels stimulated in the 9th century by the patronage of the royal court.

The Lothar Gospels manuscript is a particularly splendid example of this kind of deluxe production. Bound in red Moroccan leather during the 17th or 18th century, it contains nine bordered pages, five large decorated letters and six illustrations.

One hundred illustrations by two artists from Reims, which infuse even minor scenes with drama, decorate a parchment manuscript of the *Commoediae* of the Latin comic poet Terence (ca. 185–159 B.C.), who in each play posed a psychological or moral problem, which was well received in the Christian era.

Charles VIII's copy of *Lancelot of the Lake,* the masterpiece of medieval prose romance, is also included in the exhibition. One of two paintings in the king's edition shows the Knights of the Round Table grouped around King Arthur. The paintings were executed by Jacques



The B in "Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum" ("Happy is the man who does not follow the advice of the wicked") from a psalter-hymnal

de Besançon, the most sought-after French illustrator of the 15th century.

A selection of 11 coins documents the principal stages of French coinage between the late eighth and early 16th centuries.

Among objects in the Renaissance section of the exhibition will be a parchment manuscript, with 11 dramatic, full-page color illustrations, describing Louis XII's rapid conquest of Genoa in April 1507. The text is the work of Jean Marot, the king's official poet. Tribute to another French king, Francis I, is paid in a 1545 painting, *François Ier en déité*, showing the monarch as a superman with the attributes of the Olympian gods.

In the Renaissance, maps of the world prepared by French geographers were rare. The exhibition includes a surviving example made in Paris between 1534 and 1536 by Oronce Fine, an astronomer and cartographer in the great European geographical revival that followed the rediscovery of Ptolemy's *Geography*. Fine's work gave expression to a world perception that combined reality with hypothesis.

Among treasures scheduled for display in the section of the exhibition dealing with the 17th and 18th centuries is a 1695 handwritten copy by François Fossard of the general score of the opera *Xerxes*, composed by Francesco Cavalli and performed for the first time in 1660 in the Gallery of Paintings in the Louvre for the wedding celebration of King Louis XIV and Marie-Thérèse of Austria. The same king's projection of the image of magnificence of France is shown in a 1664 etching, "The pleasures of the Enchanted Isle, or the entertainments and divertissements of the king at Versailles. . . .," featuring fireworks.

The exhibition will include a book of Chinese drawings, with three pages of text and 54 plates, acquired in 1735 by Louis-Henri de Bourbon-Condé, who collected a remarkable number of objects from the Far East for his castle at Chantilly. The Condé collections at Chantilly were confiscated during the French Revolution. Visitors may see an early 18th century view of North America in a vellum, hand-drawn map highlighted with washes and gold, *Carte de la Nouvelle France*, created between 1702 and 1711 and sold to Louis XVI in 1782.

"This map of North America shows a much enlarged New France whose predominant role is highlighted by the view of Québec delicately drawn in the cartouche," Monique Pelletier writes in the exhibition catalog. "The mapmaker favored extending Canada down to the Gulf of Mexico, in opposition to

the views of Lemoyne d'Iberville, who aspired to the governorship of a distinct Mississippi region."

Included in the exhibition are 12 volumes of *L'Ami de peuple*, a newspaper published between 1789 and 1794, with annotations by Jean-Paul Marat, who published the paper opposing the French government until his death in 1793.

The modern portion of the exhibition will open with Napoleon's own copy of the *Code Napoléon*. This 610-page folio edition was printed on vellum in 1807. The French Revolution had swept away the nation's judicial structure, inherited from the Middle Ages, that had remained intact until 1789. Replacing it was a high priority with Napoléon when he came to power.

Visitors also will be able to see Victor Hugo's autograph manuscript of *Les Misérables*, with white parchment bindings restored in the style of those Hugo had made on Guernsey skin by his binder in 1869. This was bequeathed to the Bibliothèque Nationale, with the ensemble of Hugo's work, by the author, who said of the gift, "I give all my manuscripts and all that I may have written or drawn to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, which will some day be the Library of the United States of Europe."

Other documents to be on display include Claude Debussy's autograph manuscript of the third act of *Pelléas et Mélisande*, used for the printed orchestra score; a proof copy of André Gide's *Corydon*, corrected and expanded; and a school notebook labeled in the hand of Marcel Proust, purchased in 1962 along with the entire Proust collection.

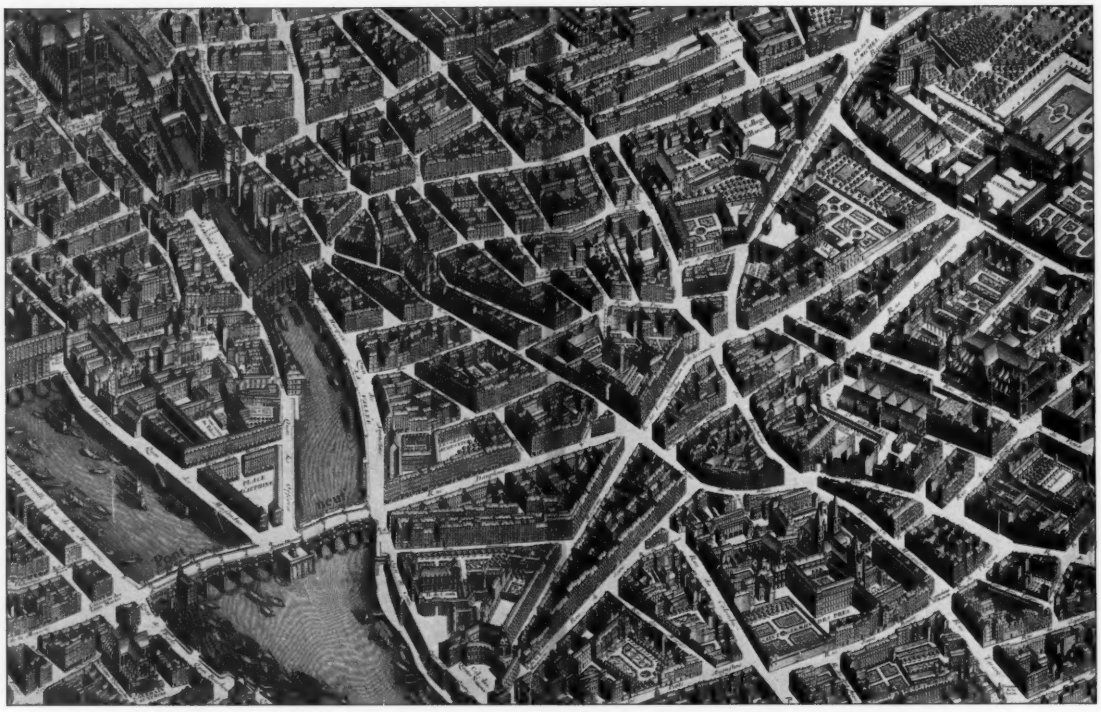
As with other major exhibitions at the Library of Congress, an electronic version of "Creating French Culture" will be available on the Internet when the exhibition opens (Uniform Resource Locator: **http://www.loc.gov**).

The Library's Thomas Jefferson Building is still undergoing renovation in preparation for its gala reopening in spring 1997 with the installation of a rotating exhibition of treasures from the Library of Congress. However, during exhibition hours for "Creating French Culture," the building's west front doors will be open to visitors who will also be able to see the Great Hall and go to the Visitors' Gallery above the Main Reading Room.

"Creating French Culture" will be open to the public Sept. 8 through Dec. 30 from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The exhibition will be closed on federal holidays.

—Jeanne Smith is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Oldest extant version of "Pantagruel. The horrible and terrible deeds and feats of the infamous Pantagruel, king of the Dipsodes, son of the great giant Gargantua."



From Jefferson to Today:
Longstanding Collection Policy Built French Holdings

by Carol Armbruster

"While residing in Paris, I devoted every afternoon I was disengaged, for a summer or two in examining all the principal bookstores, turning over every book with my own hand, and putting by everything which related to America, and indeed whatever was rare and valuable in every science.

—Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Harrison Smith, Sept. 21, 1814. From Jefferson papers, Manuscript Division

Cartographer Louis Bretez's view of the center of Paris and Notre Dame (1739), part of a 20-sheet map. *From Geography and Map Division*

When Congress bought Thomas Jefferson's library in 1815, to replace its original library lost in the War of 1812, it acquired a large French collection. Jefferson had personally selected many of these volumes while he was in Paris as America's minister to the kingdom of France (1784–1789).

The large percentage of French materials in Jefferson's library reflected not only his personal and political inclinations toward France, but also France's importance in the European settlement of North America and its central position in European intellectual and scientific activity. As a lifelong francophile, Jefferson's pro-French sentiments clashed with the pro-British views of his Federalist opponents, who voted unanimously against acquiring his library. Fortunately they did not prevail.

The Jefferson acquisition laid the basis for the Library's collection policies regarding French materials, as well as most other international materials. Consistent with Jefferson's own belief in the need for a universal, encyclopedic library responsive to the needs of American legislators, the Library's collection policies aim to maintain broad international subject collections capable of meeting the needs of Congress, the U.S. government, libraries and the American public. Special emphasis, as with Jefferson, remains on materials that relate most directly to America and to the political, economic and cultural relations between

Director François Truffaut (right), as Dr. Jean Itard, teaches Jean-Pierre Cargol, who played Victor de l'Aveyron, how to speak in *L'enfant sauvage* ("The Wild Child"), 1969. *From Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division*

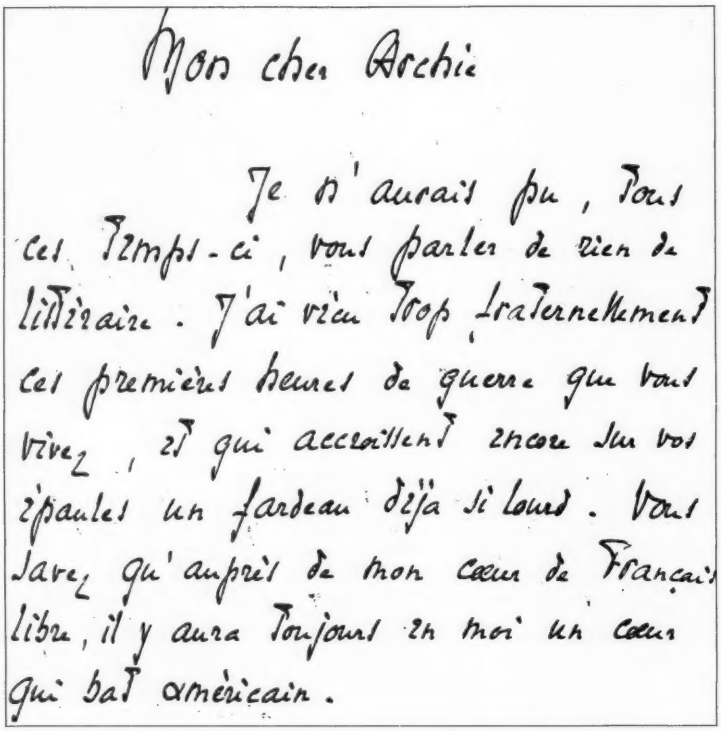
other countries and the United States. The extent of the French-language material in the general collections and the focus of some of the French special collections reflect these collecting principles.

Books and Printed Materials. The French collection, approximately 1 million volumes, constitutes one of the larger non-English-language book collections at the Library. Major purchase contracts, exchange agreements, international treaties and gifts have given, and continue to give, the Library an extensive collection of both French-language commercial and noncommercial books and serials. The collection holds French government documents issued at the national, regional and municipal levels and a depository library collection of international organization documents issuing primarily from Paris, Brussels, Geneva and Strasbourg.

The Library holds a comprehensive collection of 19th and, especially, 20th century French-language production in the arts, humanities, social sciences, sciences and technology. Since the latter 19th century, LC has also been the depository library for all American translations and editions of French titles. The large volume of French books in the general collections reflects the Library's commitment to cataloging current French materials, making them accessible to libraries and researchers.

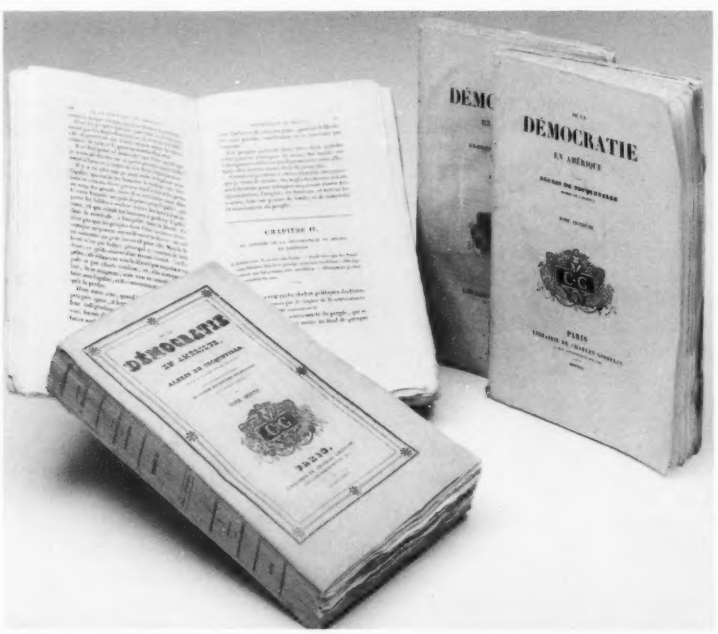
Rare Books. In the second half of the 19th century, Library and congressional leadership sought to enhance the Library's usefulness to the U.S. government and its citizens and to make it equal in reputation to the national libraries of Britain and France. This led to the deliberate inclusion of rare books in the collections.

French books figured prominently. French-language publishing has provided not only a major Western intellectual and creative history, but also major traditions and achievements important for the history of Western printing and book arts, many of which are documented in the Library's collections. The emblem of the 16th century French printer Geoffroy Tory, who introduced accents, apostrophes and other typographical innovations into French printing, while spreading Roman script throughout France, decorates the bronze doors of the



Mon cher Archie

Je n'aurais pu, dans
ces temps-ci, vous parler de rien de
littéraire. J'ai vécu trop fraternellement
ces premières heures de guerre que vous
vivez, et qui accueillent encore sur vos
épaules un fardeau déjà si lourd. Vous
savez qu'auprès de mon cœur de Français
libre, il y aura toujours en moi un cœur
qui bat américain.



Excerpt from a 1941 letter to Librarian Archibald MacLeish from French poet Saint-John Perse,who served as consultant in French literature to the Library. "My dear Archie: In these days just past I could never have talked to you about anything literary. I have lived too intimately through those first hours of war which now you are knowing and which are adding still more to the heavy burden which rests on your shoulders. You know that beside my heart of a Free Frenchman there will always beat the heart of an American . . ." *From the Archibald MacLeish papers, Manuscript Division;* Alexis de Tocqueville's *De la démocratie en Amérique* (1835–40), the only known set in the original wrappers. *From the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.*

Rare Book and Special Collections Division Reading Room.

The Library holds important French incunabula and rare editions dating from the 15th through the 20th centuries. The subject range of rare French material fully reflects that of the general collections, from the arts to the sciences and technology. Special collections focus on subjects as varied as cooking, law, aeronautics, Jules Verne, the French Revolution, anarchism and bibles.

The rich French tradition of illustrated books is also well represented, from medieval and 16th-century *livres d'heures* to 19th and 20th century *livres d'artiste.* The gift of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection gave the Library many fine examples and exceptional copies of books in which the high quality of French printing, illustration, paper making and book binding are evident. Many of the volumes include various states of the plates, added drawings and special bindings.

Law. The responsibilities of the Law Library to provide analyses to Congress and government agencies

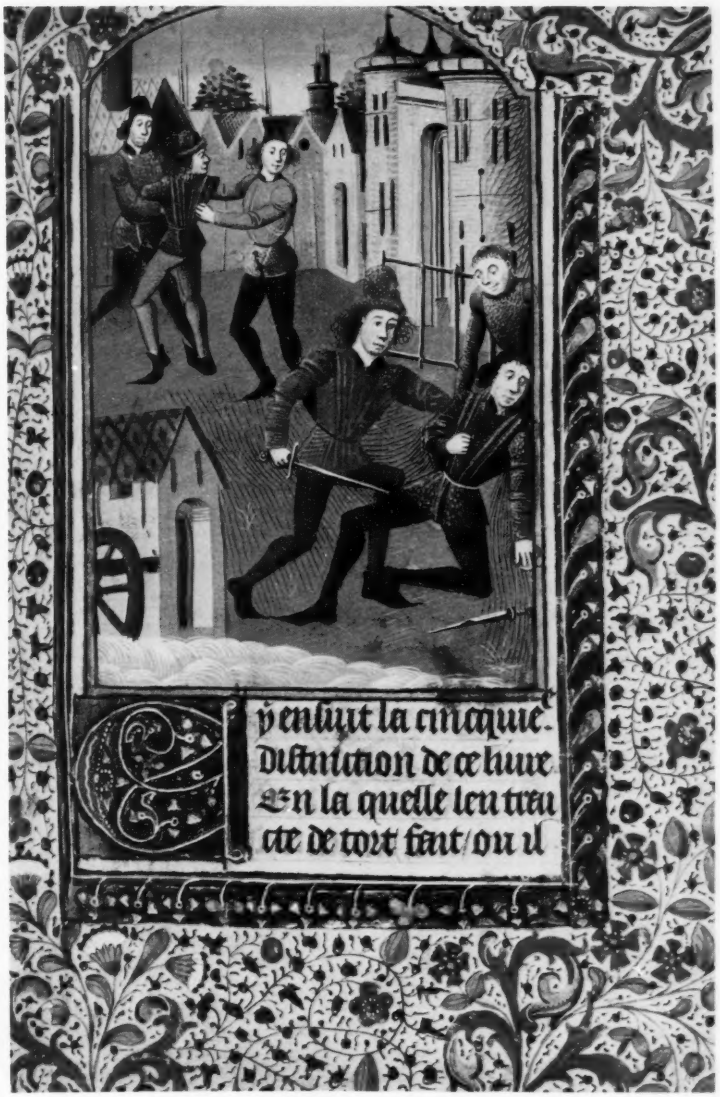
require a comprehensive collection of current legal resources from all French-speaking countries. The historical collections reflect the importance of French sources for developments in American and international law. They also provide valuable resources for historical research on many subjects.

The French Coutume (customary law) Collection constitutes the largest collection outside of France and includes a magnificent 15th century illuminated manuscript copy of the *Grand coutumier de Normandie*, ca. 1254–58. The Library also holds full runs of French official gazettes, from *Le Moniteur* to *Le Journal officiel*.

Manuscripts. French historical material held by the Library falls into two categories: collections of manuscripts, which are French either in origin or subject, and reproductions of manuscripts that have been copied from the originals in a French repository. With primary focus on source materials for American history, French holdings are best for topics or periods in which the histories of France and America overlap. The Library holds, for example, the papers of the Comte de Rochambeau, commander of the French army sent to aid the Americans during the Revolutionary War, and the Digges-L'Enfant-Morgan Collection, which documents the life and work of Pierre Charles L'Enfant as the designer of the federal city.

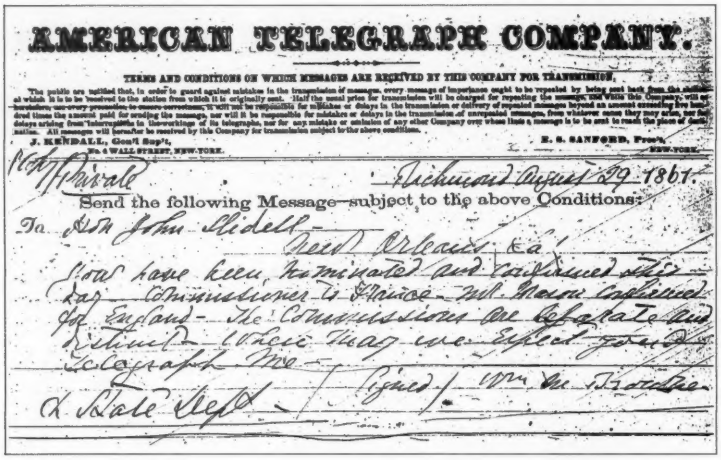
French-American international relations are documented in the Confederate States of America Collection, as well as presidential, diplomatic and military archives from the 18th through the 20th centuries. The Janet Flanner-Solita Solano Collection depicts the intellectual society of Paris during the 50-year period (1925–75), when Flanner wrote the "Letter from Paris" for *The New Yorker* magazine.

The Library's Foreign Copying Program, begun in 1914, has reproduced material from French archives and libraries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries related primarily to France's exploration of the New World and its participation in the American Revolution.



Folio 89 from the *Grand coutumier de Normandie* (1440–70). A judicial duel: When a plaintiff's accusations were denied by the defendant, the case often had to be settled by an "official" duel. *From Law Library, Rare Book Room*

Maps. The rich French cartographic resources in the Geography and Map Division reflect the long tradition of French international prominence in the field as well as the overlapping of French and



AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED BY THIS COMPANY FOR TRANSMISSION.

The public are notified that, in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message; and when this Company's rate of liability, one-fifth of the sum paid for sending the message, nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its telegraphs, nor for any mistake or omission of any other Company over whose lines a message is to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by this Company for transmission subject to the above conditions.

J. KENDALL, Gen'l Sup't, No. 4 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

E. S. SANFORD, Pres't, NEW-YORK.

Richmond August 29 1861.

Send the following Message, subject to the above Conditions:

To John Slidell Esq. Orleans &c.

Sirs have been nominated and confirmed as Commissioners to France Mr Mann confirmed for England - The Commissions are Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary Congress Thought were Expected from Europe

Telegraph Me

Signed Wm M Browne

A Sec'y State

Telegraph to John Slidell confirming his appointment as commissioner to France from the Confederate States of America. *From Manuscript Division*

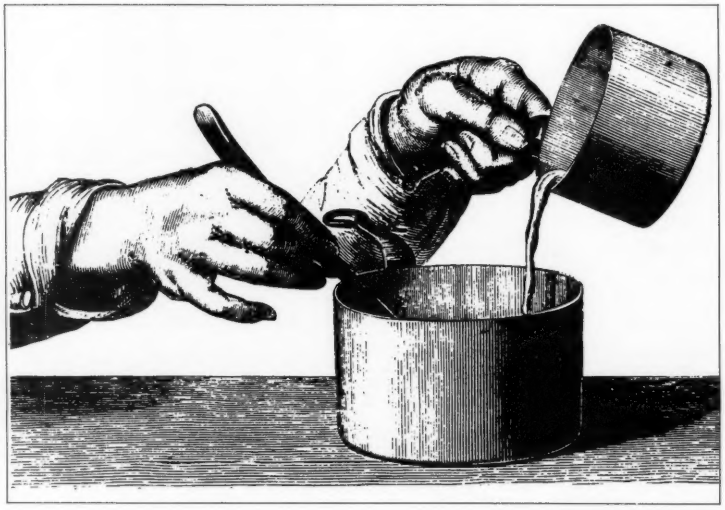
American history. The Library holds important French 16th and 17th century atlases and printed maps, a notably strong collection of 18th century French materials (a time when France was preeminent in the development of scientific cartography) and a major collection of 19th and 20th century French hydrographic charts. Among the many rich holdings are the map of Lorraine in the Strasbourg 1513 edition of Ptolemy, the earliest example of printing in three colors; Samuel de Champlain's 1606–07 vellum manuscript map of Northeastern America; the Cassini topographic maps series covering all of France, based on 18th century scientific surveys; Louis Bretez's 1739 multisheet perspective drawings of Paris; manuscript maps prepared by Rochambeau's army during the American Revolution; and the French maps used for the 1944 Allied invasion of Normandy.

Prints and Photographs. A major resource for the study of French and American artistic, political and cultural relations lies in the print, poster and photograph collections. The collections hold items produced by French artists in all formats as well as by Americans featuring French subjects or working in Europe. Major strengths of the collections include illustrated books and serials; fine prints by French masters from the 17th through 19th centuries; French posters from the Belle Epoque to World War I; political cartoons and satires from the French Revolution through the 19th century; and documentary photographs, including views of French cities and towns, and images recorded by the U.S. Quarter Master Corps during World War I.

Motion Pictures, Recorded Sound. The Library has several hundred French films, many of which have been distributed in the United States. These range from the early silent films by Lumières and Pathé frères to theatrical features of the sound era, including works by directors such as Renoir, Chabrol, Truffaut and Alain Resnais.

One of the strengths of the French film collections is a group of silent shorts produced in 1903–04 by the innovative George Méliès, included in the Paper Print Collection of films registered for U.S. copyright protection in 1894–1915. There are also documentary recordings of French personalities such as Sarah Bernhardt and Charles de Gaulle.

French settlement in North America is preserved in recordings



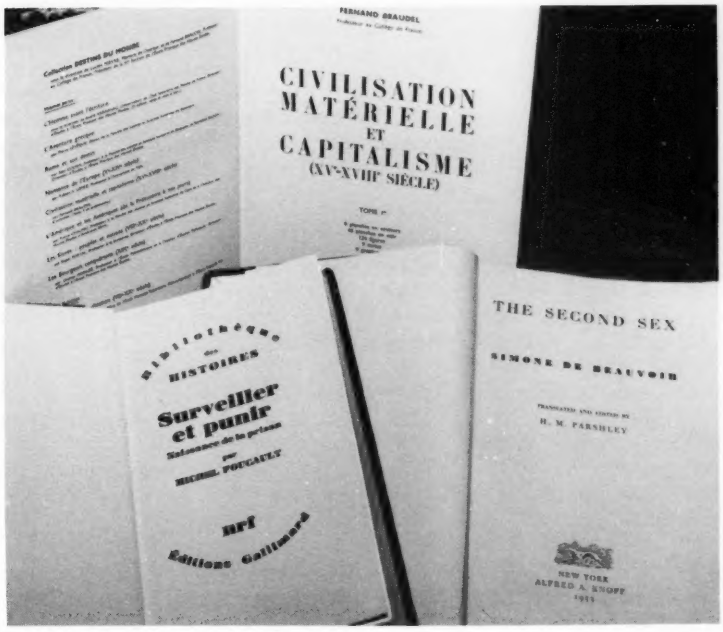
From Urbain Dubois, *Cuisine Artistique*, Paris, 1882, showing the position of the hands for combining ingredients, reprinted in Leonard Beck's *Two Loaf-givers* (1984), about the cooking collections at the Library

of North American French speakers and performers. In 1992 the American Folklife Center documented the Acadian community in northern Maine.

Music. The Music Division holds materials on all aspects of French music, such as music typographic manuals, published music and books and manuscript letters and scores. Among the French items held by the division are Laborde's *Chansonier,* a beautifully illustrated 1470 vellum manuscript of secular part songs; the 1898 manuscript of Claude Debussy's *Trois Nocturnes;* and autograph manuscripts of music by contemporary composers Arthur Honegger, Francis Poulenc, Darius Milhaud and Henri Dutilleux, commissioned by the Library's Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Serge Koussevitzky foundations.

The wealth of the Library's vast French collections is held both in specific collections and in more general collections throughout the Library, supporting a broad range of studies. To learn more about any subject, format or a specific item in the Library's collections, users are directed to the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS), available via telnet on the Internet (**locis.loc.gov**), and also from the Library's World Wide Web homepage (**http://www.loc.gov**); the Library's printed and card catalogs, and collection guides. For information on French braille and talking books available to eligible persons through the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, readers are asked to consult the Braille and Audio files of LOCIS. For information regarding federal legislation (bills and resolutions) introduced in the U.S. Congress since 1973 involving any French-speaking country, consult the Federal Legislation files of LOCIS.

—Carol Armbruster is the French/Italian area specialist in the European Division.



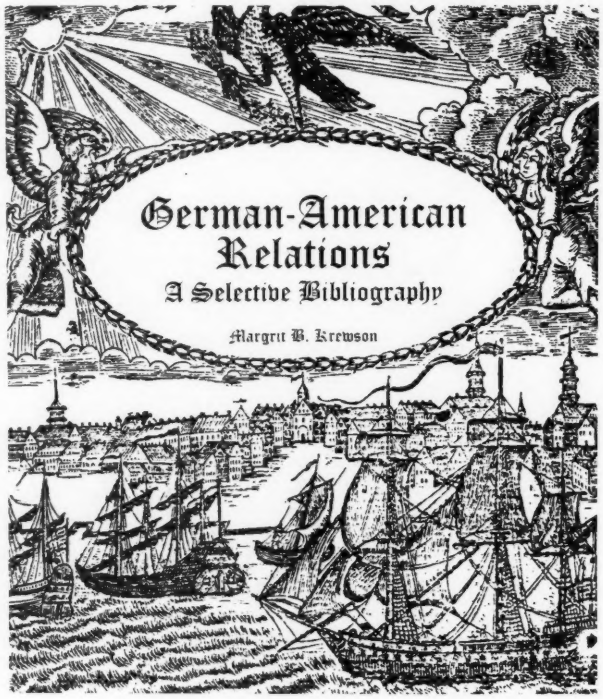
Janet Flanner and Ernest Hemingway reading papers at the Deux Magots café in Paris 1940–1945); influential French texts from the Library's general collections include Fernand Braudel's *Civilisation matérielle et capitalisme (XVe–XVIIIe siècle);* Michel Foucault's *Surveiller et Punir; naissance de la prison;* and the first American edition of Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex.*

A 350-Year Relationship:

Library Publishes German-American Bibliography

The Library of Congress has published *German-American Relations: A Selective Bibliography* by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division.

Works chronicling the evolution of the complex German-American relationship and the story of the German community in America are an important subset of the Library's vast German collections, now numbering almost 2.5 million volumes. Mrs. Krewson's bibliography, with 1,443 entries, provides convenient access to the seminal works of that subset, as well as many lesser-known but useful titles that would escape most researchers' notice.



Wood-cut illustration depicting the port of Philadelphia from *Die Vereinigten Staaten Calendar auf das Jahr Jesu Christi 1807*, published in Philadelphia in 1806. *From Rare Book and Special Collections Division*

The bibliography's publication could scarcely be more timely. According to its author, "At the close of the 20th century, a reunified Germany, by virtue of its size, location and economic power, is fated to play the central role in shaping a new Europe and redefining that continent's relationship with North America. In the coming century, German and American policymakers and scholars will probably devote even greater attention to their nations' relationship.

"The roots of this mutual fascination lie in the 350-year history of the German community in America, which the bibliography explores in depth. Indeed, there is evidence that sentiments of kinship between Germans and Americans are growing stronger, judging by the results of the 1990 U.S. census, which showed that nearly one in four Americans claimed German ancestry – a 17 percent increase compared with 1980."

German-American Relations: A Selective Bibliography is organized into eight sections. The first lists 181 bibliographies and reference works. The second presents 203 general works spanning the entire 350-year history of German-American ties. The remaining six sections chronologically present the key periods of that history, i.e., the Colonial period (146 titles), the 19th century (304 titles), the 20th century up to the fall of the Weimar Republic (159 titles), the rise of National Socialism and World War II (134 titles), the postwar period until the fall of the Berlin Wall (278 titles) and the post-unification period (38 titles).

Within each section, entries are arranged alphabetically by author, corporate author or title and are accompanied by their Library of Congress call numbers.

The bibliography offers an array of intriguing titles, such as Benjamin Franklin's *A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants Settled in the British Colonies of Pensilvania, and the Back Parts of Maryland, Virginia, &c* (1754); *Walt Whitman and the Germans* by Richard Henri Riethmueller (1906); *The Problems of Neutrality When the World Is at War . . .* by S.D. Fess (1917); *Die amerikanische Neutralität im Kriege, 1939–1941* by F. J. Berber (1943); *Nazi Conspiracies in the United States* by the National Committee against Persecution of the Jews (1944); *Masterpieces of Painting Saved from the German Salt Mines . . .* by the Art Institute of Chicago (1948); *The Federal Republic of Germany and NATO: 40 Years After*, edited by E.J. Kirchner and J. Sperling (1992); and Timothy Garton Ash's *In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent* (1993).

The Supreme Court in World War II:
Lecture Series Sheds Light on Controversial Findings

When war comes, laws fall silent.

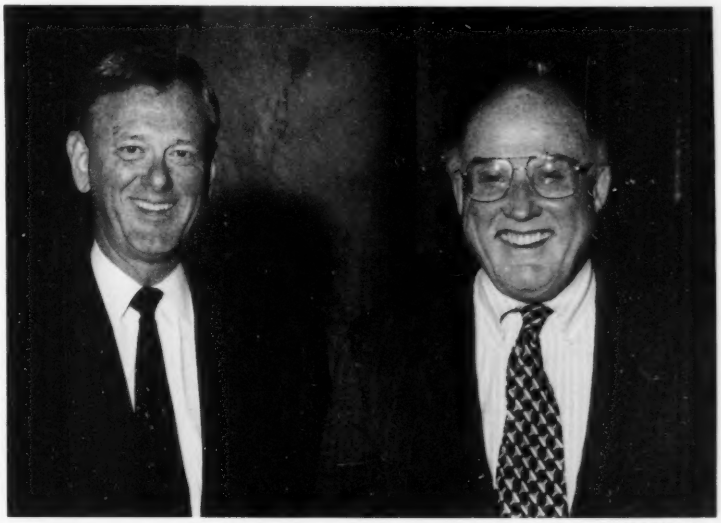
That adage was quoted by J. Woodford Howard Jr. in one of six lectures on the Supreme Court during World War II commemorating the 50th anniversary of the end of the war.

The lectures were held January through May in the Supreme Court Chamber and Northwest Curtain of the Jefferson Building. The series was sponsored by the Friends of the Law Library of Congress and the Supreme Court Historical Society and was made possible in part by a grant from West Publishing Co.

The Friends of the Law Library is a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization established to promote the Law Library of Congress as the nation's primary repository of worldwide legal sources and the center of research in foreign, international and comparative law. The Supreme Court Historical Society is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the history of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Steve Petteway

Deputy Librarian Hiram Davis



Steve Petteway

Chief Justice William Rehnquist (right), and Melvin Urofsky discussed World War II at the first lecture

Hiram L. Davis, Deputy Librarian of Congress, thanked the guests at three of the lectures for their support of the Law Library.

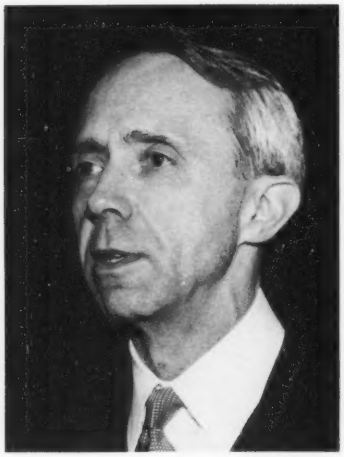
"The Library is fortunate to have in its custody the papers of many figures whose influence and ideas are important for a complete understanding of the development of constitutional law. Supreme Court associate justices and chief justices, members of Congress, Cabinet officers and attorneys in private practice and public service have placed their papers in our care," said Dr. Davis.

David Wigdor, assistant chief of the Manuscript Division, drew upon those resources for a display of materials relating to the subject of each of the six lectures.

During the lectures, the scholars made clear that the high court's findings were influenced by a national sentiment of patriotism during and after the war years. The court repeatedly cited the war effort in upholding lower court decisions that restricted civil liberties, private property rights, and freedom of speech and religion, the scholars said. The speakers also described how public policy influenced the court's handling of spies, and they examined the role of Justice Robert Jackson in the Nuremburg trials.

At the first lecture, delivered at the Supreme Court on Jan. 25, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist introduced Melvin I. Urofsky, a history professor at Virginia Commonwealth University and the editor of the *Journal of Supreme Court History*.

Mr. Urofsky contrasted the leadership styles of Chief Justices Charles Evans Hughes (1930–41) and Harlan Fiske Stone (1941–46), noting that Hughes's tight control of the conference was abandoned when Stone became chief justice. Stone was



Steve Petteway

Justice David Souter

"first, last and always a professor" who wanted to "search out every point and unravel every skein," Mr. Urofsky said. "Stone's love of discussion unfortunately gave way to endless debate that did nothing to encourage agreement among the justices."

Ironically, Stone once complained to a friend of having to write too many opinions because the justices were "so busy disagreeing with each other."

The second lecturer, James W. Ely Jr., was introduced by retired Justice Byron R. White. Mr. Ely, professor of law and history at Vanderbilt University, gave a list of cases in which the Supreme Court restricted private property rights in the interest of the war (see LC *Information Bulletin*, March 20, 1995).

The third lecture was delivered March 9 by Mary Dudziak, a law professor at the University of Iowa College of Law. She was introduced by Justice David H. Souter. Ms. Dudziak said the court abandoned the cause of civil liberties when it upheld the internment of Japanese Americans.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared the West Coast a war zone and set curfews for Germans, Italians and the Japanese. In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the court upheld the curfew and relocation of Japanese Americans as a wartime necessity.

Steve Petteway

Mary Dudziak

"So all of them, young, old, infirm, were sent away from their homes with only small packages of belongings," Ms. Dudziak said. "It is one thing to overstep bounds, but another to justify it. Now the principle lies around like a loaded weapon."

The fourth lecture was presented March 23 by J. Woodford Howard, the Thomas P. Stran professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, and David J. Danelski, the Mary Lou and George Boone centennial professor emeritus at Stanford University. They were introduced by Justice Antonin Scalia.

The professors discussed the capture of two spies, saboteur Richard Quirin and accused traitor Anthony Cramer. Cramer, a German-born American who worked as a coal shoveler in a Bronx licorice factory, saw his conviction for aiding a pair of Nazi spies reversed by the Supreme Court in a finding that clarified U.S. treason law, removing the two-witness requirement.

A Japanese internment camp; the Supreme Court upheld the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. *From Prints and Photographs Division*

"It was the sole instance during the [World War II] conflict in which the justices defended civil liberties against executive war power by stiffening rather than avoiding the Constitution," Mr. Howard said.

Quirin, a Nazi spy, landed June 13, 1942, on Long Island from an enemy U-boat dressed in a German marine infantry uniform and carrying explosives, $80,000 cash and civilian clothes. His intent: sabotage by propaganda.

Along with several other spies, he changed into civilian clothing and buried the explosives. One of the spies went straight to Washington and made a report to the FBI, which made a report to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in turn told the people of the United States that the FBI had uncovered the scheme itself, Mr. Danelski said.

FDR called for a military trial. Despite the argument that a civilian trial was required, the court ruled the saboteurs would be tried by military tribunal.

"The saboteurs came to the United States largely for propaganda. FDR intended to use them for the same purpose," Mr. Danelski said.

In the next lecture, on April 27, Tony Allan Freyer delivered a paper, "The First Amendment and World War II." He was introduced by Justice Anthony M. Kennedy.

Mr. Freyer, university research professor of history and law at University of Alabama, said World War II "witnessed a new beginning for First Amendment guarantees. . . . On the court and within the wider legal culture, Democratic supporters of New Deal liberalism joined Progressive Republicans to broaden civil liberties guarantees in support of the nation's war effort."

In particular, said Mr. Freyer, Stone "supported opinions against state authority because he shared more conservative values . . . which favored defending rights as a means of defusing radical threats to majority rule."

Steve Petteway

J. Woodford Howard (from left); Justice Antonin Scalia; Leon Silverman, president of the Supreme Court Historical Society; and David Danelski

Steve Petteway

Justice Anthony Kennedy (right) discusses civil liberties with Anthony Freyer.

Steve Petteway

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor

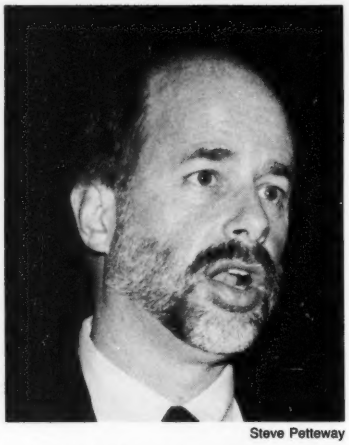
The final lecture, "Justice Jackson and the Nuremberg Trials," was delivered by Dennis Hutchinson, who was introduced by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Mr. Hutchinson, associate professor and senior lecturer in law at the University of Chicago Law School and editor of *The Supreme Court Review*, described Jackson's role as chief prosecutor in the yearlong trials.

Jackson is remembered for "his eloquent opening statement and his flat-footed handling of [Nazi leader] Hermann Goering's cross-examination," Mr. Hutchinson said. With Jackson's opening statement, he "galvanized the trials. He elevated their ambition and transformed the defendants from pale old men into architects of evil."

But he made a "hash" of the cross-examination "by asking Goering open-ended questions, complaining when he received open-ended answers and then chastising the tribunal for allowing the answers and losing 'control' of the trial."

Nonetheless, Jackson's achievement at Nuremburg was threefold.



Steve Petteway

John Jenkins, a member of the board of directors of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, the cosponsors of the lecture series

Steve Petteway

Dennis Hutchinson

The trials "documented the enormity of the policies and practices of the Nazi regime" and served to separate the Nazis from the German people. They also established crimes against humanity as a coherent category in international law.

In sum, the scholarly survey of the Supreme Court in World War II showed that public opinion, politics and, above all, wartime interest influenced Jackson in the Nuremburg Trials and the Supreme Court in its treatment of spies and its holdings for and against civil liberties.

—*Yvonne French*

Map Society *(Cont. from p. 333)*

A collector, Phillips acquired many of the treasures of today's collection on trips he made to Europe. He was a pioneer in publicizing these cartographic riches in publications to which he devoted much energy and which today stand as landmarks in the field of cartobibliography. In 1878, Phillips began a manuscript catalog of American maps that culminated in his publication, *List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress*, published in 1901. It was followed by another cartobibliography, *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, published in four volumes between 1901 and 1920; five additional volumes were completed (1958–1992) by Clara Egli LeGear.

Today, the division is the nation's premier map collector. Its collection, which dates from the 1300s to the present and is worldwide in coverage, includes 4.5 million maps, 60,000 atlases, 1 million microform maps, 500 globes and 2,000 spatial digital data sets. In anticipating the 1997 centennial of the founding of the division, it is fitting that the friends of the Geography and Map Division organize under the name of the Philip Lee Phillips Society, said Division Chief Ralph E. Ehrenberg.

Membership is open to anyone interested in supporting the goals of the society. To apply for membership or to obtain further information, contact Mr. Ehrenberg or Ronald E. Grim, specialist in cartographic history and executive secretary, Philip Lee Phillips Society, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–4760 or call (202) 707–8532; fax (202) 707–8531.

News from the Center for the Book:

South Africa to Establish Centre for the Book

South African Library

CENTRE FOR THE BOOK

Piet Westra, director of the South African Library in Cape Town, South Africa's national reference and preservation library, has announced the creation of a Centre for the Book in the South African Library.

It will open in April 1996, as soon as renovation is complete in the former Cape Archives building, where the center and the South African Library's special collections will be housed.

The purpose of the South African Centre for the Book will be "to stimulate public interest in the book and reading." Its functions will be: 1) to provide a forum for all those concerned with the book, including writers, publishers, book designers, illustrators, binders, book sellers, paper manufacturers, librarians, book collectors and members of reading circles; 2) to promote the study of the book and bibliocultural studies (the history and development of writing and printing); 3) to provide information for research based on the South African Library's varied collection on the book and bibliocultural studies; 4) to provide a national information service on the preservation of books and other paper-based materials; 5) to maintain a permanent exhibition on the development of printing; 6) to mount short-term exhibitions on all aspects of the book; and 7) to promote reading and literacy and to encourage the writing, translating and publishing of reading matter in South African languages having the greatest need.

For information, contact Piet Westra, director, South African Library, P.O. Box 496, Cape Town 8000, South Africa; telephone (021) 24–6320; fax (021) 24–4848.

Canada Considers Establishing a National Centre for the Book. This spring a committee of Canadian scholars and librarians, with support from the Department of Canadian Heritage, sponsored a survey to investigate the feasibility of establishing a national Centre for the Book in Canada. In a questionnaire sent to more than 700 individuals, the committee proposed that the goals of a National Centre for the Book in Canada would be to: 1) celebrate the tradition of the book; 2) uphold the relationship between reading and responsible citizenship; 3) investigate and promote the role of the book in all its many forms—past, present and future—in society; 4) facilitate collection and dissemination of information on the community of the book in Canada and abroad; and 5) work in partnership with creators, distributors, consumers, collectors and scholars of written communication and their representative organizations, as well as provide advice and assistance to those formulating policy in this field.

Approximately 250 individuals responded to the questionnaire sent by the National Centre for the Book in Canada Study; most of them favored the creation of such a centre, even though opinion was divided about where it should be located. The final report and recommendations to the Department of Canadian Heritage are being prepared by committee chair Bertrum H. MacDonald, School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H8, Canada.

British Library Centre for the Book Program Features Symposia, Lectures and Fellowships. In the past year the Centre for the Book in the British Library continued its successful series of New Technology Seminars, which "are designed to increase awareness of future developments in technology among professionals and enthusiasts engaged in work in all aspects of book culture."

On Sept. 6, as part of the University of Hertfordshire's LibTech International exhibition, the center will host a discussion, "Great Expectations? New Technologies from the User's Point of View."

In 1994 a Penguin Writer's Fellowship was established with funding from Penguin UK. Devised by British Library curators, the fellowship annually gives a creative writer special access to the library's collections and staff. On June 6 Penguin Fellow Nigel Watts presented a lecture, "Writing as a Spiritual Act." The center's winter lecture series for 1994–1995, "Poetry and Society," featured talks by three poets: Simon

CENTRE FOR THE BOOK IN CANADA

A librarian from the Polish Academy of Science gives exchange packages to John Cole of the LC Center for the Book.

Armitage, Patricia Beer and James Fenton.

Professor Henri-Jean Martin, the first Centre for the Book Visiting Fellow, was at the British Library in May and June. Five Non-Stipendiary Fellows have been announced for 1995–1996. The five scholars, each engaged in book-related research, are Janet Ing Freeman, Valerie Holman, David Hook, Richard J. Schoeck and David Stam.

The purpose of the Centre for the Book in the British Library is "to promote the significance of the book, in all its forms, as a vital part of the cultural, academic, scientific and commercial life of the country."

To obtain more information or to receive *The Centre for the Book Newsletter,* contact The Centre for the Book, The British Library, Great Russell St., London, WC1B 3DG; telephone 0171 412 7603/7608; fax 0171 412 7782.

Warsaw International Book Fair. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole represented the Library of Congress on May 16–20 at the 40th Warsaw International Book Fair, participating in an educational program sponsored by the Polish Chamber of the Book, PUBWATCH, Lufthansa German Airlines and the U.S. Information Agency. He also made a presentation at the American Center in Warsaw.

At the U.S. exhibit booth at the Book Fair on May 17, he gave a brief talk, "Books That Shaped America."

Two "LC Corner" displays produced by the Library's Publishing Office in cooperation with SIRS were featured in the booth: "Books That Shaped America" and "The American Cowboy."

On May 18 he participated in a discussion, "The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in Light of Poland's New Copyright Legislation." The next day he visited the National Library of Poland and spoke to about 25 Polish librarians at the American Center in Warsaw. After his talk, a group of preservation librarians from the University of Warsaw Library gave him a request to carry back to LC's Preservation Office, and a representative of the Polish Academy of Science presented him with two packages for delivery to the European Exchange Section, Exchange and Gift Division.

International Group of Publishing Libraries. John Cole also represented the Library on June 11–14, in Montreal and Ottawa, at the sixth biennial conference of the International Group of Publishing Libraries.

Carolyn Croft of the U.S. Information Agency looks at the Library's "American Cowboy" display at the Warsaw International Book Fair.

Library Publishes 1994 Annual Report

The *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1994 has been released for public acquisition. It was submitted to Congress earlier by Dr. Billington and accepted by the legislative body.

The report, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1994, describes the Library's activities in its three buildings in southeast Washington, D.C., and in national and international outreach programs.

Of particular note in the Librarian's report is the high level of service to Congress. The Congressional Research Service, the arm of the Library that works exclusively for Congress, provided service to every member and every committee of the legislative body during 1994, responding to more than 593,000 congressional requests. The Congressional Research Service celebrated its 80th anniversary last July.

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to 107,824,509 items, an increase of about 3 million items. Among notable acquisitions was the gift from the estate of composer and conductor Leonard Bernstein of his personal and professional archives.

On Sept. 28, the Library welcomed President and Mrs. William J. Clinton and Russian President and Mrs. Boris Yeltsin for the ceremonial opening of a major exhibition, "In the Beginning Was the Word: The Russian Orthodox Church and Native Alaskan Cultures." Disinguished visitors during the year included Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, who were welcomed to the Library on June 14.

The fiscal year also saw the expansion of electronic access to the Library's bibliographic databases and other records over the Internet. It was a year in which nearly every division of the Library of Congress participated in conceptualizing and planning a National Digital Library effort to provide the widest possible access to knowledge and information, especially historical and primary source materials.

These and other Library activities are described in the 1994 annual report. The 96-page paperbound publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, for $3.50. Cite stock number S/N 030-000-00263-6 when ordering.

Correction

A caption in the June 26 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* incorrectly identified the speaker as Samuel Wong. It was Kio Kanda, vice president of the Library of Congress Asian American Association. Mr. Wong is shown below.

Erika Wissolik

Film About Library to Air On the A&E History Channel

"Memory & Imagination: New Pathways to the Library of Congress," a one-hour documentary about the Library, is scheduled to air on the History Channel of the Arts & Entertainment Network at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Sept. 18. The program is scheduled to air again at 8 a.m. Sept. 23.

"Memory & Imagination" was produced and directed by Julian Krainin for the Library. It received the Grand Award at the International Film & Television Festival of New York, and "Best in Show" at the CINDY awards and the Columbus International Film and Video Festival.

The film explores the role of the world's largest Library as the "memory bank of mankind" and examines the implications of new technologies for sharing its vast resources electronically with the world.

Appearing with Dr. Billington in the production are Sam Waterston, Gore Vidal, Isaac Stern, Julia Child, Ted Koppel, Pete Seeger, James Watson, Francis Ford Coppola, Penn & Teller, Vice President Al Gore, Steve Jobs, Richard Wurman, Stewart Brand, Henry Steele Commager, Vartan Gregorian, Michael Feinstein and John Hope Franklin.

The History Channel is a new 24-hour cable programming service that features historical documentaries, movies and miniseries. The History Channel is a part of A&E Television Networks, a joint venture of the Hearst Corporation, Capital Cities/ABC and NBC.

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